THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9325.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1862.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PEA RIDGE BATTLE.

Additional Particulars of this Important Action.

The Killed and Wounded on Our Side.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD.

One of the Arkansas Regiments Disbanded.

Horrible Treatment of the Wounded by the

Indians Under Albert Pike,

Our Arkansas Correspondence. PRA RIDGE, BRITON COUNTY, Ark., } We have at length an opportunity to foot up our less in the recent battle at this point. It is not as large as many had anticipated, and, considering the duration and severity of the engagement, does no particular credit to the skill of the enemy. The casualties in the various divisions are as follows:—

PIRST DIVISION—COLONEL OSTERHAUS. TWENTY-PIPTH ILLINOIS ASSIMENT. THIRIT-SIXTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

The principal loss of the Thirty-sixth Illinois regiment was in the skirmish of the 6th, near Bentonville. WELFREY'S BATTERY. HOPPMAN'S BATTERY.

SHCOND DIVISION—GENERAL ASBOTH.
SECOND MISSOUR.
Captain Francz Kohr, killed.
Lieutenant A. Jacquemen, wounded.
Cilled 6
Wounded 34
Gissing 80000 OBIO BATTERY.
Lieut W. D. Chapman, wounded. nded PIPIERSTE MISSOCKI ARGREST. PIRET FLYING MATTERY (RESERT'S). Wounded.....

the evening of the 7th.

THIRD DIVISION—COL. DAVIS.
TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA REGIMENT.
Col. J. A. Hendricks, killed.
Licet, Perry Watts, killed.
liled. 9
ounded. 8
EGHTS INDIA A REGIMENT. 5 A ABOUTE 5 -AUS' INDIANA BATTERY. FU TY-NINIH ILLINOIS (LATE NINTH MISSOURI) REGIMENT

Wounded.

DAVIDSON'S ILLINOIS BATTERY. Colonel E. A. Carr, commanding division, received struck three times by musket and rifle balls. Colonel G. M. Dodge, commanding Second brigade

ounded in the hand in the action of the 7th. This division, unassisted, stood the brunt of the fight on the 7th, on the north of the camp, where the principal attack was made. Its loss was very heavy in proportion

o the number sugaged.

NINTH NOWA REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Herron, wounded and capture
Major William H. Coylo, wounded.
Adjutant William Scott, wounded
Lieutenant F. M. Kelsey, wounded.
Captain A. W. Dripps, killed.

Captain A. Bevins, killed.

Lieutenant Nathan Rice, killed.

Lieutenant A. G. M. Neff, killed.

The regiment entered action with 610 men, and lost

Wounded
Missing.

PHELPS' MISSOURI REGIMENT.

Colonel John S. Phelps, wounded.
Captain John W. Lisenby, wounded.
Captain John Adams, wounded.
Captain George B. McElhannon, wounded.
Lieutenant Robert P. Matthews, wounded.
Lieutenant C. C. Moss, wounded.
Lieutenant John A. Lee, wounded.
Captain Gideon T. Potter, killed.
Sergeant Major W. J. Chester, killed.
Entered action with 276 men.

Entered action with 276 men.

THIRD ILLINOIS CAVAIRY.
Captain Charles P. Dunbaugh, wounded
Lieutenant Samuel F. Dolloff, wounded.
Sergeant Major Wooster, killed. THIRTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS.

Colonel G. A. Smith, wounded.
Captain Thomas H. loobs, wounded.
Lieutenant Joseph Moore, wounded.
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. P. Chandler, missing.
Lieutenant J. C. Lapham, missing.
Lieutenant Moses C. Snocks, missing.
Captain James F. Hand, missing.
Jautenant Dudley H. Maybry, missing.
Lieutenant Collins Jones, missing.
Lieutenant Collins Jones, missing.

Illed 16

Counded 17

Illeating 47

Lieutenant Colonel John Galligan, wounded.
Lieutenant J. A. Williamson, A. A. G., wounded.
Captain George Burton, wounded.
Captain E. Y. Burgan, wounded.
Lieutenant James T. Chittenden, wounded.
Lieutenant Lyman Parcher, wounded. Lieutenant Lyman Parcher, wounded. Lieutenant Robert S. Jackson, killed.

Captain J. A. Jones, wounded. Lieutenant O. W. Gamble, wounded.

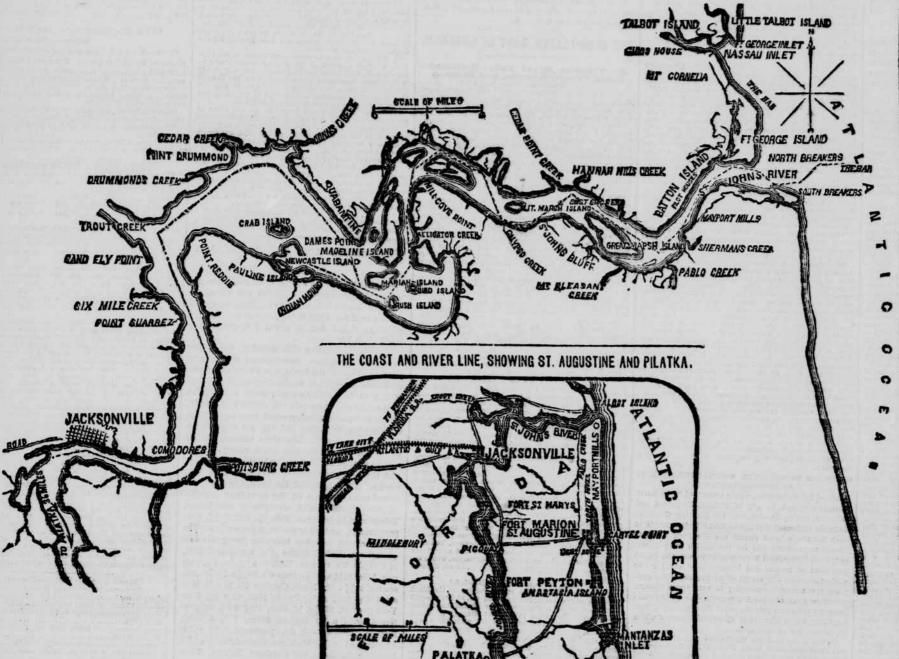
The following were not brigaded:— Bowen's Cavalry battalion—no less. Stevens' Howitzer battery—no less.

Loss not yet ascertained. About four killed and six or

Eight of the dead of this regiment were scalped by the Indians of Albert Pike's command. Their names are --

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

Occupation of Jacksonville and St. Augustine by Commodore Dupont.



The aggregate of our loss auumosed to be nearly as

The casualties of the enemy are not yet known: but information received from the rebel army shows that it was from three to eight hundred greater than ours. The country for miles in all directions where the rebels retreated is full of their wounded, and the field after the engagement was covered with rebel dead double the number of the Union slain. Their loss in officers is considerable. All statements from prisoners, wounded, spies, &c., confirm the death of McIntosh and Colonel McCulloch, and most of them corroborate that of General McCulloch. General Stack and Colonel Clarkson are said to have fallen by Union missiles. Numerous colonels, captains and lieutenants are said to be among in our lines speak of their men as cowards of the worst description, and say that the less of so officers is owing to the cowardice of the necessitating the former constantly to exwas increased by the stories of Northern barbarity that have constantly been related by the officers to the rank and file. The roads were strewn with broken and disabled wagons, arms, provisions and various munitions of since with the woodwork of the carriages destroyed by fire and the guns carefully spiked. Two of them are bronze rifled twelve-pounders, of new and beautiful patterns. The whole will be remounted as speedily as

Colonel F. A. Rector's regiment of Arkansas militia wal disbanded by order of the commanding officer on the afternoon subsequent to the battle. Colonel Rector be came disgusted and disheartened after the defeat, and, retreating about fourteen miles from the scene of action ordered his men to stack their arms and disperse for their homes. Lieutenant Bradley, of Hayden's battery yesterday went in search of these abandoned weapons, and, after a long and tollsome march, found them in a narrow ravine, stacked and without guard. Wagons sent out to-day to bring them in have just returned with

In the action of the 7th, a gun and a caisson belonging to the Iowa First battery became disabled, and were be ing abandoned by their gunners. Colonel Vandever or dered Captain Carpenter, of Company B, Ninth Iowa, to go forward with his company and remove them. Capt. Carpenter, under a heavy fire from the enemy's infantry succeeded in the attempt, and safely removed both the gun and caisson. Reaching the rear, it was noticed that there were some burning gun wads among several load-ed shell and case shot, with their cartridges, in one of the caiseon chests, momently threatening an explosion. Captain Carpenter ordered the burning wads to be removed, and with his own hands aided in separating them from the deadly materials with which they were in close around from the consequences of a fearful explosion.

In nearly every instance where they fell into the

hands of the enemy our dead and wounded were robbed of everything valuable about them. An artilleryman named Yost, in Hayden's battery, was wounded and left upon the field at the time the battery was withdrawn, or the afternoon of the 7th. Seeing the enemy approaching, he took out his wallet, and, removing fifty dollars in Treasury notes, and placing them in his mouth, he re turned to his pocket the wallet containing a small amount in silver and two or three postage stamps. A few mo-ments later his wallet was taken by the robols, but his fifty dollars remained untouched and are still in his

Lieut. Perry Watts, of the Twenty-second Indiana, was slain by a ten pound cannon shot that previously killed two men and then lodged in his breast. Col. Hendricks of the same regiment, was instantly killed by a rifle bal in the breast at the time the advance was made upon the Indians posted in the thicket. Col. Hendricks was the only Union field officer killed in the battle.

The use of Indians by the rebels in the late battle has raised a cry of indignation among our men that will not soon be hushed. Seven of the Indians are now prisoners in our camp, and it was at first difficult to restrain our men from visiting summary punishment upon them. In addition to the eight of the Third Iowa cavalry that wer, scalped on the field, we have reports of several others scalped on other parts of the ground. It will be noticed that the report gives thirty-seven of that regiment killed, and only eight wounded. This disparity arises through with knives and townies, and mutitated in the most horrid monder. This statement I make, not upon hearsay, but from having been en the ground and seen with my own eyes what I have above written. What will the \$40,000.

enlightened nations of Europe, who have been contemplating a recognition of the Confederacy, say to this mode of warfare?

By subsequent developments I find that the affair of the 7th, on our right of that day, though short, was particularly hot during the time it lasted. Colonel Julius White, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, commanding the Second brigade of the Third division, claims to have opened fire on that morning and to have with food the brunt of the fight. It is estimated that ten thousand of the enemy attacked us in that quarter, and that General McCulloch was killed in the encounter. The fact of his

death is not yet fully established.

The enemy at last accounts was about forty miles from this point, in full flight for Van Buren or Fort Smith. There appears to be no probability of a battle before we move to attack the discomfitted rebels.

Subjoined is General Price's report of his retreat from Springfield.; His confidence of the future, as ex-

Arkansas, the intelligence of which has no doubt reached you.

About the latter part of 'December I left my camp on Sacriver, St. Clair county, fell back and took up my quarters at Springfield for the purpose of being within reach of supplies, protecting that portion of our State from both Home Guard depredations and federal invasion, as well as to secure a most valuable point for military movements. At Springfield I received from Grand Glaze considerable supplies of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and, having built huts, our soldiers were as comfortable as circumstances would permit. I am pleased to say few complaints were either made or heard. Missouri having been admitted as an equal member of the Confederate States, and having my command much augmented by recruits, I was enabled to raise and equip about 4,000 men for the Confederate service. A brigade of these, consisting of two regiments of infanity, one regiment of cavalry and two light batteries of artillery, have been tendered the Confederate government.

About the latter part of January my scouls reported that the enemy were concentrating in force at Rolla, and shortly thereafter they occupied Lobanon. Believing that this movement could be for no other purpose than to attack me, and knowing that my command was inadequate for such successful resistance as the interests of my army and the cause demanded, I appealed to the commanders of the Confederate troops in Arkansas to come to my assistance. This, from correspondence, I was led confidently to expect, and relying appealed to the commanders of the Confederate treops in Arkanas to come to my assistance. This, from corres-pondence, I was led confidently to expect, and, relying upon it. I hold my position to the very last moment, and, as the sequel proved, almost too long, for on Wed-nesday, Fabruary 12, my pickets were driven in, and reported the enemy advancing upon me in force. No resource was now left me except retreat, without hazard-ine all with greatly uncoust numbers upon the resultresource was now left me except retreat, without hazarding all with greatly unequal numbers upon the result of one engagement. This I deemed it unwise to do. I commenced retreating at once. I rouched Casswille with loss unworthy of mention in any respect. Here the enemy in my rear commenced a series of attacks running through four days. Retreating and fighting all the way to the Cross Hollows in this State, I am rejoiced to say my command, under the most exhausting fatigue, all that time, with but little rest for either man or horse, and no sleep, sustained thomselves, and came through, rapulsing the enemy upon every occasion with great determination and gallantry. My loss does not exceed four to six killed, and some fifteen or eighteen wounded. That of the enemy we know to be ten times as great.

and came through, repulsing the enemy upon every occasion with great determination and gallantry. My loss does not exceed four to rix killed, and some fifteen or eighteen wounded. That of the enemy we know to be ten times as great.

Colonel Henry Little, commanding the First brigade, with Colonels B. A. Rives and J. Q. Burbridge, of the infantry, and Colonel E. Gates, of the cavairy, covered this retreat from beyond Cassville, and acted as the rear guard. The Colonel commanding deserves the highest praise for unceasing watchfulness, and the good management of his entire command. I heartify commend him to your attention. All these officers merit, and should receive, the thanks of both government and people. To all the officers and men of my srmy I am under obligations. No men or officers were ever more ready and prompt to meet and repel an enemy. Governor, we are confident of the future.

Strikling FRICE,
Major General Commanding M. S. G.

News from Port Royal.

The United States transport Star of the South, Captain Hobart, from Port Royal, March 18, arrived here yesterday morning. She has on board the crew of the prize schooner Alice, taken in the Gulf some time since. They

Safety of the Frigate Vermont.

Boston, March 22, 1862.
The steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia, in search of the frigate Vermont, put into Holmes' Hole to-day short of coal. She fell in with the Vermont on the 15th inst., in latitude 36 deg. 51 min., longitude 55 deg. 30 min., and left her on the 18th in latitude 57 deg. 50 min., longitude 63 deg. 45 min. She was in better condition than before reported. The rudder taken out by the Saxon was lost while attempting to hang it to the Vermont. The Saxon will return to tow her in.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND NUMBER TEN.

The Bombardment Slowly Progressing-Reported Evacuation of the Island by the Rebels, &c.

A balloon was sent to the feet of Commodore Foote yesterday, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the works of the enemy.

The despatch boat arrived this morning and represents that the condition of affairs at Island No. 10 is without change The mortars and gunboats indulge in occasional

shots, but, so far, without further perceptible results. A special despatch to the Post, of this city, says that | ports. only four shots were received from the rebel batteries at Island No. 10 yesterday, and that our fleet fired about

ating the island and marching across the peninsula to Morriweather's landing. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of the reports, but existing circumstances favor

Camo, March 22, 1862.

The latest advices from Island No. 10, which are later than those brought by the despatch boat which arrived here at six o'clock this morning, state that the position of the Union gunboats and mortars has not changed. Firing is kept up at intervals to prevent the enemy from strengthening or repairing their works.

THE NATIONAL FLAG FLOATING OVER NEW ORLEANS

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862. It is asserted as the generally prevalent opinion in paval and military circles that by this time the nationa banner floats over New Orleans, and it is believed that or mortar feet attacked the rebel fort at the Rigoiets within two days after the departure from Ship Island of the steamer bringing North the last intelligence from

Personal Intelligence. dant at Port Royal, arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Astor House. He will leave for the South

during the early part of this week.

Major General Fremont arrived at his spartments in the Astor House by the late train from Washington last even ing. He was announced to leave Washington on Friday but failed to do so in consequence of his engagements with the Secretary of War. He visits the city just now o make some final arrangements in relation to his pricourse of three or four days. His staff has been completed, and though the names of the officers composing there not publicly transpired, yet it is proper to say that it comprises several of those who were attached to his person while recently commanding in Missouri.

Colonel Percy and Major Danvill, of the British Army; S. Frothingham, Jr., and G. A. Gardner, of Roston, B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, and C. N. Emery, of Easton, Md., are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Rev. S. F. Vail, Warren Coburn and L. Rawson, of bhio; D. B. Levy, of Caracas: J. J. Irwin, of Indiana ind W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford, are stopping at the St. Vicholas Hotel.

Dr. Ten Broeck and J. Oderson, of the United States Army; L. Fisher, of Boston; W. B. Chapin, of Rhode Island; S. J. Vall, of Hartford; E. L. Armstrong, of Illi-nois; C. D. Caldwell, of Dunkirk, and G. Gilman, of the Sandwich Islands, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hotel.

Lieut. Storrs, of the Connecticut Volunteers; Major W.
H. Cranston, of Newport, R. I.; J. S. Jay and Henry
Donne, of Boston; S. S. Marshail and S. W. W. Sherwood,
of New York, and Dr. L. W. Ogden, of San Francisco,
are stopping at the Lafarge House.

of New York, and Dr. L. W. Ogden, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Latarge House.

Hon. J. C. Paffrey, of Boston; Captain Hunt, of the United States Engineers; W. S. Charniey, C. W. 'Bradley and H. B. Smith, of New Haven; G. R. Kelsey and J. Arnold, of Connecticut; J. A. Robinson, of New York; H. F. North, of New Britain, and D. Cope, of Lockport, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

General H. Baxter, of Vermont; Baron Cadestrom, of Sweden, attache of General Fremont's Staff; H. R. Etag, of Buffalo; C. B. Sprague, of Baltimore; W. G. Weed, of Albany; G. and E. M. Winslow, of Boston; H. G. Stagg, of Buffalo; E. R. Sprague, of Baltimore; J. Butterfield and P. Cloagher, of Utica; G. Stetson and wife, of Bangor; F. W. Hemersley, of Philadolphia, and G. Mayo, of Maine, are stopping at the Astor House.

Major O. Holman, of the United States Army; Dr. E. G. Tucker, of Buston; ex Governor Goodwin, of Maine, Judge Miller, of Rochester; Judge Aldiz, of St. Albans; R. D. Hubbard and M. Jewell, of Hartford; S. A. Savier, of Oregon; A. G. D'Auby, of thica; W. A. Dana, of San Francisco; T. M. Hayes, of Maine; J. V. Ruther, of Chicago, and John H. Wyman, of New York, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER EXPEDITION.

Gen. Grant Reinstated in Command-His Arrival at Savannah-The Probable Force of the Enemy, &c., &c.

Sr. Love, March 22, 1862 The Savannah, Tenn., correspondent of the St. Louis

Democrat, under date of the 17th inst., save:-No further move has yet been made. A second flood in the Tennessee river and its tributaries is prevailing. Information in regard to the enemy is still quite meagre. His main force is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss., where

it is probable he will be able to concentrate fifty thousand troops. Our force mostly remain on board trans-

expedition. He arrived here to-day. It is not likely that operations will take place here-

abouts for several days.

Cmcago, March 22, 1862.

A special despatch from Cairo to the Chicago Tribune, says that the gunboat Lexington, from the Tennessee river, has arrived, and reports that our forces are con centrating into the country about Savannah, Tennessee, accomplishing nothing of importance besides the occasional capture of the scouts of the enemy, and bringing into our lines prominent rebels, charged with aiding the

Our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston read, in the vicinity of Savannah, Tennessee The Ohio river is rapidly rising at this point (Cairo)-In the last twenty-four hours it has risen a foot. The streets are covered to the depth of four feet in some

Steamers are continually arriving with troops from St.

A messenger just returned from Cape Girardeau reports that the rumored attack on that point by Jeff. Thompson is without foundation.

Skirmish Near Pittsburg Landing.

Carro, Ill., March 22, 1862. A batallion of the Fourth Illinois regiment had a skirmish on Sunday last with a squadron of rebel cavalry, near Pittsburg landing, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with some loss. Four of the federats were wounded

THE CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

B. S. Kellogg, of Scranten, has received a letter from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, dated Key West 10th instant, which says:-A prize arrived here last evening. She was captured in an attempt to

One of them, to whom attention was directed by the whiteness of his hands, was identified by several officers as the famous "Yancey." A newspaper correspondent also recognized him. He is confined in the calaboose

Our Harbor Defences and the Chamber

A meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Com nerce who have on hand the subject of our harbor dea large number of the representatives of the capital and commerce of our city. The meeting was a strictly pri-vate one, no reporters being admitted, it being the desire of the Chamber that no proceedings of the commit tee should be published until more definite action is

Action for Virginia Steamship Stock, Valued at Five Thousand Dollars. SUPRRIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM. Before Hon, Judge Bosworth.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

MARCH 19.—Keay, Ezecutor, vs. Fought.—This was an action to recover stock of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, valued at \$5,000, and also a promissory note for \$2,245, made by the deceased testator, which, it was alleged, was entrusted to the defendant by the deceased for the purpose of raising a loan upon it. The defendant asserted his right to detain it for an alleged debt. The cases occupied two days, and the jury found a verdict for the planniff, value \$2,225. Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Edwin James and Thoman Dumphy. Counsel for the defendant, Messrs. McMahon and Sherman. The Judge, on application, allowed \$100 costs.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The America at Halifax with Two Days Later News.

The Blockade in the English Parliament.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The Solicitor General Proclaims Its Emciency.

SIGNAL FAILURE OF ITS ASSAILANTS,

RESIGNATION OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY

HALIFAX, March 22, 1862. The Cunard mail steamship America, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived at

this port at two o'clock this morning. The advices by the America are two days later. The Prussian Ministry has resigned. The Sumter is still at Gibraltar, and the Tuscaroraat

The steamer Apple Shields had arrived at Queenstown with a cargo of rosin, cotton and tobacco from Wilming-

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York on the 15th of February (reported by the Anglo-Saxon as missing), arrived off Holyhead on the 8th inst.

The steamship Edinburg, from New York 22d of February, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 7th The steamship Jura, from Portland, arrived 22d of

February at Liverpool on the night of the 7th inst. The new Cunard steamship Scotia had arrived in Liverpool from the Clyde.

The ship Sarah Park was ashere near Southampton.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION.

Debate on the Blockade in the British Parliament-The Cabinet Acknowledge the Measure as Effectual—The Rebel Statements of Mr. Mason Discredited, &c. There had been an important debate on the question of the American bicekade in the House of Comm Mr. Gregory denounced it, and expressed strong sym-pathy for the South.

Mr W. E. Poster denied that the blockade was ineffectual, and stated that the list of upwards of three hundred vessels handed in by Mr. Mason as having broken the blockade, had dwindled to minden, and most of these escaped on dark and stormy nights

Sir James Fergusson called on the government to in Mr. Milne could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any interference by England in the

The Solicitor General strengly opposed any interference The blockade had been as efficient as other blockades in

After further debate, Mr. Gregory's resolution for the

correspondence on the subject was negatived without

The Markets.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market on Saturday were 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions quiet and dull. Consols, 93% a 93% for money.

Detention of the North American. PORTLAND, Me., March 22, 1862. The steamship North American will not sail from this

mails not having left until a late hour to-day. Meeting of the Republican State Execu-

tive Committee. ALBANY, March 22, 1882. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republi

morning, and the following resolutions were unanim-

adopted:—
Resolved, That this Executive Committee have full confidence in the national administration, and in the patriotism, fidelity and ability of the republican President of the United States, and pledge to him their cordial and earnest support in carrying into effect the principles of public policy on which he was elected.

Resolved, That we hall with profound satisfaction the triumphs of our arms in the contest with rebellion, and believe the integrity of the Union will be restored, and the authority of the constitution re-established over all the States and Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we hall with equal satisfaction the evidence that the political principles of the republican party have been firmly established in the conduct of the government, and are universally recognized as essential to its future administration; that slavery can hereafter never be extended into any Territory of the United States, nor can the political power which it wielded so long, and with such baneful effects over the national government, ever be restored.

nor can the point as power which it welcome as long and with such baneful effects over the national government, ever be restored. Resolved, That the policy pursued by the Executive and other officers of this State in the management of the public innances and of the canais meets with the cordial approval of the republican party, accords with its principles and platform, and commends itself to the hearty approval of the people of this State. By this policy the surplus revenues have increased from \$493,425.97, in 1858, to \$2,696,842 if in 1861. The requirements of the constitution have been more nearly compiled with that any period in the history of the state for many years. The canai debt has been reduced during the past three years nearly three millions of dollars. The canai enlargement has been nearly completed, and those great works have been rendered remunerative and prespectors.

works have been rendered remunerative and presperous.

Resolved, That the republican party recognise in the co-operation of the pure and patriotic men who have united with it in sharing the burdens and defending the principles of the administration of the national government, a disinterested love of country outweighing the trammels of party organization, and deserving the promised acknowledgement of our favored land.

Resolved, That deeming the action of the national administration wise and reliable, the Executive Committee earnestly request early action for the organization of the republican party for the protection of its principles, the efficiency of its labor, and its future success in maintaining the dearest principles that belong to an American citizen as well as lovers of freedom throughout the civilized nations of the world.

SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman,

James Terruthicer, Secretary.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21, 1862 All is quiet here. There is no news.

A flag of truce was sent out this morning for the acnodation of an officer of the French navy desiring to go South. The rebel officers and crew were very unnunicative, and we gathered no news from them.

No Southern newspapers were received. Among the passengers who arrived here this morning from Baltimore were Prince de Joinville and Miss Dix. Hopes are entertained that the telegraph cable will be

Letter Received by the Father of Lieutenant Frank Tryon, of the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, Who Wounded at Newbern, N. C. The following note from Captain Chase, of the New

York Fifty-first regiment, was received here yesterday, written upon brown wrapping paper, bearing the manu. facturer's stamp of a Goldsboro paper maker.

MARCH 15, 1862.

E. W. TRYON, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—Yesterday we engaged the rebels at or near Newbern, N. C., and put them to flight, capturing many prisoners and arms.

But your son, who I am proud to say is my Lieutenant, while valiantly leading his men on to victory, was struck by a rifle ball in the thigh. Still I think it is not of a serious nature. All that can be done shall be done for him. He is quite easy and cheerful, and I hope ere long will be able to help to do what such men as your son alone can do, i.e., to restore our country to peace and tranquility.

I miss him very much, and it peaks me to be obliged to tell of such noble scale failing from the service they so much adorn. Yowns, truly, STEPHEN W. CHASE, Captain Co. B, Fifty first New York Younteers.